

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 3rd December 1887.

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The Orissa Coast Canal ...	1206
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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Ahammadí"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
2	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta ...	.....
4	"Goura Duta"	Maldah ...	.....
5	"Púrva Bangabási"	Noakhally ...	.....
6	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong ...	700	
7	"Silchar"	Silchar, Assam ...	.....	21st November 1887.
8	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi"	Mahiganj, Rungpore... ..	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
9	"Arya Darpan"	Calcutta ...	102	25th ditto.
10	"Bangabási"	Calcutta ...	20,000	26th ditto.
11	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	302	22nd ditto.
12	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	600	21st ditto.
13	"Chattal Gazette"	Chittagong ...	.....	22nd ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca ...	450	30th ditto.
15	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore ...	.....	25th ditto.
16	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	825	
17	"Garib and Mahavidya"	Dacca ...	.....	23rd ditto.
18	"Grambási"	Uluberia ...	.....
19	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	33rd ditto.
20	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore ...	508	
21	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....	25th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
22	"Navavibhakar Sādhārānī"	Calcutta ...	1,000	28th November 1887.
23	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	450	21st ditto.
24	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	995	25th ditto.
25	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	600	25th ditto.
26	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	205	24th ditto.
27	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	23rd ditto.
28	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	2,350	25th ditto.
29	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	26th ditto.
30	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	800	18th ditto.
31	"Sāraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	400	
32	"Som Prakāsh"	Calcutta ...	1,000	28th ditto.
33	"Srimanta Saudagār"	Ditto ...	.....
34	"Sulabha Samāchār and Kusadaha"	Ditto ...	3,000	25th ditto.
35	"Surabhi and Patākā"	Ditto ...	700	24th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
36	"Dainik and Samachār Chandrikā"	Calcutta ...	7,000	28th to 30th Nov. & 1st Dec. 1887.
37	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto ...	200	19th to 30th November 1887.
38	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	
39	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
40	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca ...	.....	28th November 1887.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
41	"Kshatriya Pratikā"	Patna ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Aryāvarta"	Calcutta ...	.....
43	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
44	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	24th ditto.
45	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	500	21st ditto.
46	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto ...	4,500	
47	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta ...	250	25th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah ...	.....
50	"Anis"	Patna ...	.....
51	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	198	
52	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	150	
53	"Al Punch"	Bankipore ...	.....
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
54	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
55	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	212	25th, 26th, 29th and 30th Nov. 1887.
ORIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Taraka and Subhavartā"	Cuttack ...	.....	November 1887.
57	"Pradip"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack ...	200	5th November 1887.
59	"Balasore Samvad Vāhikā"	Balasore ...	205	3rd ditto.
60	"Sanskārak"	Cuttack ...	200	10th ditto.
61	"Navasamvād"	Ditto ...	.....	3rd & 4th November 1887.
62	"Oriya"	Balasore ...	.....	9th November 1887.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Surabhi and Putáká*, of the 24th November, questions the wisdom of sending Captain Griesbach to Cabul as an adviser of the Amir. The people of Afghanistan are unwilling to have any connection with Englishmen. They even hate their Amir for having such connection. The writer apprehends that the presence of the Captain in Afghanistan may lead to another Cavagnari affair.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Nov. 24th, 1887.

2. The same paper expresses anxiety at the news that the persons who assisted in the escape of Ayub Khan and his partisans have been ordered to come to India. It is certainly not good for this country that the enemies of the Amir should take up their residence in India, which is ruled by the Amir's friends, the Englishmen. It is not easy to see why the Shah of Persia has consented to such an arrangement.

Ayub Khan and his followers.

SURABHI & PATAKA

3. Referring to the durbar of the frontier Chiefs recently held by the Viceroy at Peshawar, the *Dainik and Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 30th November, says that this durbar will be pronounced a success if it be the means of bringing about friendly relations with the Mohmund, Afridi, Sinwari, Bonerwal, and other frontier tribes who have always been hostile to the English Government. The Viceroy has, in his speech, alluded to the friendship of the Amir. It is not known, however, whether this will be palatable to the frontier Chiefs, who are, for the most part, dissatisfied with the present Amir. It will be a matter for congratulation if Lord Dufferin's durbar proves a success.

The durbar of the Frontier Chiefs at Peshawar.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 30th, 1887.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. The *Chattal Gazette*, of the 22nd November, says that, in spite of the protests of the people, Imdad Ali Meah, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Chittagong, has been allowed to remain in charge of the same station for the last 15 or 16 years. Imdad Ali being a native of Chittagong has many friends and relatives there, and he has besides properties within his jurisdiction. A police officer should not be allowed to remain long in one place. The Inspector-General of Police is therefore requested to transfer Imdad Ali in the interests of the public service, and to suppress all the highhanded proceedings of other mofussil police officers in Chittagong.

CHATTAL GAZETTE
Nov. 22nd, 1887.

5. The *Bangabási*, of the 26th November, says that Sir George Campbell has made the District Magistrate all powerful within his jurisdiction. The police has been robbed of its former powers, and these powers have been vested in the Magistrates. There are few countries in which Magistrates are allowed to exercise such large powers as are exercised by Magistrates in India. Many evils have arisen in consequence of the Magistrate being the chief Executive officer of the district and the head of the police. But a Magistrate cannot do justice to all the duties which he is required to perform. The Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates have been empowered to keep the police in check, but this power has been abused in many instances. Despotism Magistrates and their Deputies make police officers their instruments in the commission of oppressive and highhanded acts.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 26th, 1887.

There are two ways of correcting this state of things. If the Magistrate is allowed to try criminal cases, the police should be made independent of the Magistrate. A writer in the *Calcutta Review* has justly observed that those who are entrusted with the duty of trying cases of theft

should not be employed to catch or prosecute thieves. In no country in the world, except India, does such a system prevail. The judicial and the executive functions were separate under the Hindu and Mahomedan rule. But if the Magistrate is deprived of his judicial powers, he may be placed at the head of the district police.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 26th, 1887.

6. A correspondent of the same paper says that gamblers are making money at Borai, a village in the Nattore sub-division of the Rajshahye district. The local police has as yet done nothing to suppress this evil practice. The authorities are therefore requested to look to the matter.

BANGABASI.

7. Another correspondent of the same paper complains of the oppression practised by the Collector of the chowkidari tax at Baidyapore, a village near Ranaghat in the Nuddea district. The population of the village has decreased; still villagers are paying for the maintenance of two chowkidars. The Deputy Magistrate was twice applied to on the subject, without any result.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 29th, 1887.

8. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 29th November, has ample reason to be sorry for the reduction of expenditure in the Police Department.

It has been found by calculation that in this country Government spends only $7\frac{1}{2}$ pies per head of the population for the purpose of preserving the peace of the country, which is simply nothing compared with the English rate of Rs. 1-6 per head. And, even this petty expenditure is going to be reduced. Considering the population of the country and the number of policemen appointed to keep watch over it, it will appear that Government does little or nothing in this direction and that the peace of the country is preserved by Providence alone. In Chota Nagpore and Orissa the proportion between policemen and the population is 1 to 3,000, that is to say, there is only one policeman to watch over 3,000 people. And this means preserving the peace of the country!

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 30th, 1887.

9. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 30th November, says that the daroga of the Santipore thana is very fond of angling, and spends a great deal of his time with his boon companions. His presence in the thana is always very short.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 30th, 1887.

10. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 30th November, says that Mr. Veasey, the present Inspector-General of Police, is opposed to the present

system of keeping the chowkidars subordinate to the village panchayets. But Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, holds a more sensible view on the subject. He does not want to make the chowkidars independent of the panchayets. It appears from the Police Report that the Police has been entrusted with the distribution of the salaries of the chowkidars in some of the districts of Bengal. The Police complains of this increased trouble and responsibility. This complaint may be removed by entrusting the panchayets as before with the duty of distributing the pay of the chowkidars. The panchayets should collect the chowkidari tax, and, instead of depositing the money in the treasury, they should be asked to pay out of the collections the salaries of the chowkidars as was done before. The most respectable men in the villages are generally appointed panchayets, and they may certainly be trusted with the duty of collecting and distributing the chowkidari tax. It is a significant fact that this trust was never abused by the panchayets. The officers of Government will be at liberty to examine the accounts which will be kept by the panchayets. Numerous attempts have been made to make the chowkidars subordinate to the Police. But it will be a move in the wrong direction to do so.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

11. The *Chattal Gazette*, of the 22nd November, says that criminal cases have largely increased in number in Chittagong, and numerous cases are pending in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate Gobind Baboo. How can Gobind Baboo alone dispose of so many cases?

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
Nov. 22nd, 1887.

Increase of criminal cases in Chittagong.

12. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 22nd November, says that Government is now selling justice at a very high price, and that the Courts have become another Excise Department. The natural result of this state of things is the impoverishment of litigants. The Press has repeatedly complained against this sale of justice, but Government has up to this time taken no notice of the complaint. A strange fear of Russian invasion has taken possession of its mind. It is therefore spending immense sums of money in strengthening its frontier defences, and it therefore finds it impossible to entertain proposals for reducing the income of any department of the administration. It is not easy to see why Englishmen are now so much afraid of Russia whom they had defeated in the great battle fields of Alma, Sebastopol, and Balaclava. Has their military power decreased since then? But if England must go on fearing Russia, and therefore continue spending money for the purpose of repelling a Russian invasion, let the money required for the purpose be raised by the reimposition of import duties at a moderate rate and not by converting courts into shops for selling justice. Will not Lord Dufferin take this question into serious consideration for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the British *Raj*?

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Nov. 22nd, 1887.

Increase of the cost of litigation.

13. A correspondent of the same paper thinks that it has become necessary for the authorities to make some such rules as the following in order to make the pleaders as a class more useful and efficient in the discharge of their important duties:—

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Increasing the efficiency of the pleader class.

1. All new pleaders, before they are allowed to practise, should be required to spend at least two years in apprenticeship with an experienced pleader.
2. In granting permission to pleaders to receive apprentices, the Judges should look carefully to their professional ability and experience.
3. No pleader should be allowed to retain more than two apprentices.
4. No new pleader who cannot secure the patronage of an experienced pleader should be allowed to practise.

14. The *Samaya*, of the 25th November, says that Baboo Prabhat Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate of Noakholly, is in the habit of altering the depositions of witnesses in his Court and of insulting the respectable people who have to appear before him either as pleaders and muktears or as witnesses. Many muktears and pleaders cannot, on this account, be easily induced to argue cases in his Court.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 25th, 1887.

Baboo Prabhat Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate of Noakholly.

15. The same paper says that, for the purpose of reducing the cost of litigation on the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court, it is necessary to allow the pleaders of that Court to practise on the Original Side. As matters now stand the Original Side of the High Court is simply inaccessible to poor litigants and is ruinous to wealthy people. The Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore had to spend Rs. 60,000 in the suit which his brother recently brought against him, even though the suit did not

SAMAYA.

Pleaders on the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court.

enter upon the stage of trial. If the pleaders practising on the Appellate Side are allowed to practise also on the Original Side, the cost of original litigation in the High Court will be materially reduced. And as pleaders now plead side by side with barristers on the Appellate Side, there can be no objection in allowing them to do the same thing on the Original Side. Besides, if attorneys of three years' standing can be allowed to practise as pleaders on the Appellate Side, it would surely be wrong not to allow pleaders of even ten years' standing to plead on the Original Side. Lord Dufferin should take the matter into his consideration.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 26th, 1887.

16. It appears to the *Sanjivani*, of the 26th November, from the increased sale of court-fees during the year 1886, that litigation has greatly increased. The adoption of the system of having disputes settled by arbitration has therefore become absolutely necessary.

17. The same paper thus comments on the report made by Baboo Bijaya Madhub Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat, in connection with the notorious Ranaghat Police case, Navakumar, head-constable *versus* Jogendra.

Navakumar, head-constable, Ranaghat Police *versus* Jogendra.

In this case though the people of Ranaghat had accepted the decision of the Sub-Deputy Collector, the Magistrate, Mr. Waller, ordered Baboo Bijaya Madhub Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate, to hold a preliminary enquiry. But instead of doing that the Baboo practically retried the case. First of all he cited Jogendra and his witnesses before him, and from the very beginning evinced a bias in favour of Navakumar, the head-constable.

In the first place he brow-beat the witnesses of Jogendra for their speaking the truth. In the second place, he did not read out to the witnesses of Jogendra the depositions which were given by them.

In the third place, he addressed the muktears of Jogendra in the following terms:—

“You took advantage of the immature age of the Sub-Deputy Collector and got your client Jogendra acquitted by him, though he had drunk wine and laid himself down on the road. You could not have succeeded in the attempt if I had tried the case.”

After this, he sent a somewhat ambiguous report to the Magistrate, who, dissatisfied with it, threatened to bring the matter to the notice of the Commissioner unless another special enquiry was held by the Deputy Magistrate. On receiving this hint, the Deputy Magistrate fixed a day for the trial of the case and gave notices to some of the witnesses of the head-constable. Among the men thus served with notices, there were many whom the head-constable himself did not recognise as his witnesses. It is not known how the Deputy Magistrate got their names. Jogendra's witnesses were subjected to cross-examination by the Deputy Magistrate himself, by the muktears of the head-constable, and by the Sub-Inspector of the Court. But Jogendra was not allowed to cross-examine the witnesses on behalf of the head-constable, and the depositions of many of them were taken in the absence of Jogendra. After this the Deputy Magistrate came to the conclusion that Jogendra was drunk, and the case for the defence was false. He has relied chiefly upon the evidence of the witnesses Kalikrishna Chanda, Paresnath Rakshit, and Prakes Singh.

Regarding the first two witnesses, the Deputy Magistrate observes as follows:—“The witness Kalikrishna Chanda, who is now a head-constable of Santipore thana, and is no way subordinate to Navakumar, makes a statement, which, if believed, goes to prove that Jogendra was drunk. Paresnath Rakshit, who is apparently a respectable person, and who,

though a servant of Kalikrishna's sister, is quite unconnected with Navakumar, also supported the prosecution." Now does not the Deputy Magistrate know that at the time when this case was instituted Kalikrishna was the writer-constable of the Ranaghat thana, and as such subordinate to Navakumar, the head-constable? What led the Deputy Magistrate to suppress this fact? This Kalikrishna, of his own accord, stated to the Sub-Deputy Collector that the head-constable was wholly to blame in the matter; but if he was called in to give evidence, he, for fear of giving offence to his superiors, would not be able to tell the truth. And he did, in fact, give evidence against Jogendra. As for Paresnath Rakshit, though he is nominally the servant of Kalikrishna's sister on a monthly pay of Rs. 5, he is, in point of fact, the servant of Kalikrishna himself. And if the master gives false evidence, what wonder that the servant will do the same? Regarding the third witness, Prakas Singh, the Deputy Magistrate speaks as follows:—"But the witness whom I am disposed to believe most was Prakas Singh, a young up-country man, who is no longer in the Ranaghat thana. He had no connection with the Ranaghat Police for some months before the date of his examination. The constable was on guard duty when Jogendra was brought to the thana, and he opened the door of the lock-up."

Regarding this Prakas Singh, however, it will be sufficient to remark that he was to the head-constable as a brother as all thieves are to one another.

The Deputy Magistrate has laid much stress on the evidence given by Visvesvara Napit, Bhuban Napit, and Umacharan Haldar, on the ground that they were present at the place of occurrence. These men were at first cited as witnesses by Jogendra; but when he came to know that they had joined the hostile clique, he refused to examine them as his own witnesses. The writer had himself asked Visvesvara Napit about the facts of the case, and Visvesvara stated to him that the head-constable had subjected Jogendra to ill-treatment.

Baboo Surendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, the zemindar of Ranaghat and Chairman of the Ranaghat Municipality, had an opportunity of learning the real particulars of the case, when Jogendra sued Navakumar for having unjustly placed him in *hajut*. The case was tried by Baboo Surendra Nath in the capacity of an Honorary Magistrate, and on Navakumar's admission of his guilt, he made him pay to Jogendra Rs. 36-8-6 as compensation. So also when Bhuban Napit gave evidence against Jogendra, Baboo Surendra Nath, his master, in disapprobation of the act, dismissed him from his service. As for Umachurn Haldar, he is a notorious opium-smoker and keeps a mudut shop in his house without a license. He has therefore very good reason to cultivate friendly terms with the Police.

The Deputy Magistrate has admitted in his report that the doctor Matilal Ghose had deposed to the effect that he did not find Jogendro drunk.

As for the evidence given in favour of Jogendro by Baboo Radbika Nath Banerjee, the Civil Hospital Assistant of the place, who examined him on the morning following the night of the occurrence, the Deputy Magistrate disposes of it thus:—"The only evidence in favour of Jogendro, which is difficult to explain away, is the deposition of the native doctor. He was a fellow neighbour of Jogendro. I am not willing to believe he made a deliberately false statement though Navakumar says that he was in bad terms with him. It is possible that he did not get smell. Besides smell of liquor could be concealed by smoking cigar, and there was no difficulty of his friends giving one or two to Jogendro as the windows of the lock-up are on the public road. The native doctor does not know

whether there are other means of removing or concealing the smell of liquor."

Now it is not a fact that the smell of liquor can be removed or concealed by smoking cigars. But supposing that it could be, where did Jogendro get a cigar from? For was not the "faithful" Prakas Singh keeping guard near him? Again, if the story of the defence is to be believed, Jogendro was lying on the road in a state of unconsciousness half an hour before he was taken to the police lock-up. And was it possible for a man, who was unconscious only half an hour before, to so far regain his senses within so short a time as to be able to at once comprehend his situation and smoke cigars in order to conceal the smell of liquor? If he was so much in the possession of his senses, why did not the head-constable release him on bail that very night? Why did he detain Jogendro longer? The Magistrate has accepted the report of the Deputy Magistrate as satisfactory, and no justice is to be expected from him. It is hoped that the just and generous Sir Steuart Bayley will interfere in the matter and save the people of Ranaghat from unjust oppression.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 26th, 1887.

18. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the absence, from the sub-division of Nilphamari, of the Deputy Magistrate from the night of the 24th October to the 7th November when his letter was written. As there was no officer in the sub-divisional head-quarters, the cases on the file of the Deputy Magistrate had to be put off from day to day. Cases of dacoity and theft increased during this period. It is curious that during the administration of Sir Steuart Bayley a sub-division has been without its officer for two weeks, and nobody has taken notice of the fact.

SANJIVANI.

19. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the highhanded proceedings of the Sub-Deputy Collector of Nilphamari, and gives the following cases as instances :—

1. In one instance one Shashtee Das having by mistake brought to the Sub-Deputy Collector a pair of *dhotis* which he was asked to deliver to somebody else, he got exceedingly angry, seized the *dhotis* and brought a charge against the man. Now, this is a case of his own framing, and considering the fact that he himself is plaintiff, it is not easy to see what right he has to try it. The poor man committed no offence under the law, yet his cloth has been detained for a long time.
2. On the 9th November the Sub-Deputy Collector went to Saidpur, where he had no business to go that day. And the result was that the suitors in his court were compelled to follow him, which cost them some carriage hire, and he himself got some money in the shape of travelling allowance. Is it right for an officer of Government to remunerate himself in this way at the cost of Government?
3. During the absence of the Deputy Magistrate from the sub-division the local police officer sent up for trial three prisoners who were defendants in a case brought against them by a girl named Dayamayi Dasi under sections 366 and 143 of the Indian Penal Code. As the Sub-divisional Officer was absent, the Sub-Inspector of the Court got the *hajat* warrant against the prisoners signed by the Sub-Deputy Collector. This led the Sub-Deputy Collector to think that he could give all necessary orders in this case. Consequently, when an application was made to him on behalf

of the prisoners to release them on bail, he, without considering the fact that the case was not before him for trial, and that he had no right to receive such application inasmuch as he was not in charge of the sub-division, passed an order for enlarging the prisoners on their furnishing securities to the extent of Rs. 200 each. When this order was passed, and the accused were released, the Inspector of Police came to him and said that the result of enlarging the prisoners would probably be to spoil the case. Terrified by this statement of the Inspector, the Sub-Deputy Collector at once issued warrants against the accused, and they were again put into *hajut*. Now, the Sub-Deputy Collector should be asked, what right had he to issue the warrants? The Magistrate of the district should institute an enquiry into the proceedings of this officer.

(d)—Education.

20. The *Sansodhint*, of the 18th November, says that there is disagreement between the District Boards and the Deputy Inspector of Schools in many places in regard to educational matters. The work which the Deputy Inspector of Schools formerly performed on his own authority now requires the sanction of the District Board. The District Board is vested with absolute control over primary education, and Deputy Inspectors cannot interfere with the District Board so far. Thus misunderstanding is arising between the Boards and the Deputy Inspectors. Where the District Board is strong the Deputy Inspector is nothing but an adviser. Where the District Board is weak, the Deputy Inspector is all in all. But the correct view is that the Deputy Inspector should be a confidential adviser and a valued friend of the District Board, and the District Board should not therefore systematically go against the Deputy Inspector. The Deputy Inspector, on the other hand, should not consider these Boards as a rival institution. He should earnestly and conscientiously co-operate with the members of the Board. The Deputy Inspector should bring all educational matters to the notice of the members, and adopt no line of action until it has been approved by the majority of the Board. There may be some friction, at the outset, between Deputy Inspectors and District Boards; but if the interests of education are not to suffer seriously, it is absolutely necessary that they should begin working harmoniously as soon as possible.

SANSODHINT,
Nov. 18th, 1887.

21. Referring to the appointment of a Commission to investigate the cause of the recent disturbance in the Chittagong Madrassa, the same paper observes as follows :—

SANSODHINT.

- (1). It is rumoured that the students have already petitioned the Divisional Commissioner to appoint a European and a Hindu to the Commission. The writer is of opinion that the enquiry made by the present Mahomedan Commissioners has not been satisfactory.
- (2). It is idle to expect that the students will say anything in the presence of Maulavi Zulfikar Ali which will go against him.
- (3). When Maulavi Zulfikar Ali has been allowed to be present at these enquiries, it must be admitted that it is a public enquiry. If any gentleman desires to be present at the enquiry, he should not therefore be prevented from

The Chittagong Madrassa.

doing so. But a Mahomedan gentleman, who went to see how the enquiry was being conducted, was refused admission.

- (4). It would have been far better if, instead of appointing such a Commission, Mr. Martin, the Inspector of Schools, had held an enquiry with the assistance of some other gentlemen.

SANSODHINI,
Nov. 18th, 1887.

22. The same paper does not like that mofussil school-masters should perform *jattras*. It is said that the school-masters as *jatrawallas* masters also induce their pupils to take part in their performances. The authorities are requested to look to the matter.

CHATTANIL GATTE,
Nov 22nd, 1887.

23. The *Chattal Gazette*, of the 22nd November, says that the study of Sanskrit is now neglected in the Normal Schools. A knowledge of trigonometry or algebra is not at all essential or useful to students of Normal Schools. Many useless subjects are taught in the Normal Schools. Though Sanskrit forms one of the subjects of the Normal School examinations, the study of that language has greatly deteriorated on account of want of encouragement on the part of the educational authorities. The Director of Public Instruction should therefore encourage the study of Sanskrit and Bengali in the Normal Schools.

CHATTAL GAZETTE.

24. The following appears in English in the same paper regarding the recent disturbance in the Chittagong Madrasa :—"It is known to us by some leading members of the Mahomedan Association of Chittagong that the Superintendent of the Chittagong Madrasa College is in bad terms with all the teachers of the institution; specially with the first teacher with whom he is perpetually in enmity. The real cause of the enmity is as follows:—

1. All the junior or senior teachers of the institution were appointed by the Superintendent, excepting the said first teacher, who was appointed by the Director of Public Instruction.

2. The first teacher is naturally averse to flattery, and does not know to flatter the Superintendent, and thus please him by that means. For this reason that Superintendent is very much ill-disposed towards the first teacher.

3. Since the creation of Bengal Madrassas the first teacher had always been one of the Examiners of the Board of Examiners for Bengal Madrassas; the said teacher did that duty for three successive years. Subsequently, however, this duty was recommended to be withdrawn from him by the Superintendent for reasons best known to himself.

4. Last year the first teacher who did not take leave for about seven years had sent a medical certificate from Calcutta, asking sick-leave for 14 days only. The Superintendent instead of giving him casual leave wrote to the Director of Public Instruction for leave without pay, and distributed his pay (Rs. 47) amongst junior teachers in the institution.

5. The Superintendent always placed the first teacher in the room of second teacher, and put the second teacher in room of the first teacher in teaching and report and so and so very much."

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Nov. 24th, 1887.

25. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 24th November, says that this year the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination in the Rajshahye Circle will be held in January next. But this will be very inconvenient for the candidates. Only seven or eight months ago the list of text-books for the examination was published, and it will not be easy for the candidates therefore to master those books in so short a time. The authorities are requested to reconsider the matter.

26. Another correspondent of the same paper contradicts the statements made against the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Nilphamari (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 19th November 1887, paragraph 14). It is doubtful whether another Sub-Inspector of Schools of his stamp can be found in the whole Rungpore district.

RUNGPORE DIX
PRAKASH,
Nov. 24th, 1887.

27. The *Sanjivani*, of the 26th November, says that, according to the Lieutenant-Governor, the standard of qualifications required for admission into the Sealdah Campbell Medical School is rather low for female students. But it is expedient to make the standard rather low for female candidates in order to secure a large number of admissions. It is to be hoped that the teachers of the school will always look after the progress of their female pupils.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 26th, 1887.

28. Referring to the quarrel between Kumar Baikunthanath Dey and Baboo Bhagaban Chunder Das, the two Secretaries of the Balasore Barabati School, the same paper says that Mr. Tute, who took it upon himself to settle this quarrel amicably, called Baboo Bhagaban Chunder Das cowardly, dishonest, mean, and a liar. Now Baboo Bhagaban Chunder is a respectable zemindar of Orissa, a man of an amiable character, and a friend of Balasore. The Orissa public is scandalised by this treatment of the Baboo by the Magistrate of Balasore. Some, however, contradict the story, which is told in the *Uriya* newspaper recently started by Kumar Baikunthanath. Sir Stuart Bayley is asked to ascertain the truth of the matter. The *Uriya* public believe that the quarrel would not have taken its present shape but for the presence in Balasore of Baboo Radhanath Ray, Joint Inspector, who is an intimate friend of Kumar Baikunthanath.

SANJIVANI,

29. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 28th November, is glad that Sir Stuart Bayley has approved of the proposal of Sir Alfred Croft to open a class for female students in connection with the Campbell Medical School.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 28th, 1887.

30. The *Navavibhakar Sādhārani*, of the 28th November, says that as the education of the sons of poor people ends in pathsalas, the main principles of the Tenancy Act and of the Self-Government system should be taught in pathsalas. The students of pathsalas should also be taught to hate drinking. They may be also taught many other useful things by means of stories and lectures. But good teachers are needed for imparting education of this kind, and good teachers will not be found if adequate salaries are not paid.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Nov. 28th, 1887.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

31. The *Sansodhini*, of the 18th November, is sorry to find that Ram Bullub Baboo has not, through municipal interference been able to carry out his intention of not allowing prostitutes to bathe in his tank at Sadarghat. It is not known why the municipality is objecting to such a proposal. In Calcutta prostitutes are being slowly removed from all respectable quarters, but in Chittagong undue indulgence is being shown to them.

SANSODHINI,
Nov. 18th, 1887.

32. The *Chāru Vartā*, of the 21st November, says that the rate-payers of the Nasirabad Municipality are taking a lively interest in the coming election. Three years' education has in some measure taught the rate-payers how they should manage their own affairs. There will be hard competition among the candidates in the coming elections. The authorities are therefore

CHARU VARTA,
Nov. 21st, 1887.

requested to make satisfactory arrangements for recording votes at the several polling stations, so that everything may pass off smoothly and in good order.

CHARU VARTA,
Nov. 21st, 1887.

33. The Jamalpore correspondent of the same paper says that intrigue is rife at that place in connection with the approaching municipal election, but it is hoped that the present Sub-divisional Officer of Jamalpore will not be caught in the snares of the intriguers. It is hoped that deserving and conscientious men will be elected Commissioners of the Jamalpore Municipality. The Local Boards and the Bench of Honorary Magistrates have greatly deteriorated during the time Baboo Shama Charan was in charge of the sub-division. It is hoped that the present Sub-divisional Officer will reorganise and reform both the Local Boards and the Honorary Bench.

PARIDARSHAK,
Nov. 21st, 1887

34. A correspondent of the *Paridarshak*, of the 21st November, reports the prevalence of cholera at Doadi pergunnah and the adjoining places in the Karimgunge sub-division of Assam. Some time ago there were numerous deaths from fever. The dispensaries at Karimgunge and Patharkandi are far off, and the people of Nilambazar therefore derive no good from them. The necessity of establishing a dispensary at Nilambazar is accordingly keenly felt. It is hoped that the Chairman of the Karimgunge Local Board will supply this want.

GARIB & MAHAVIDYA,
Nov. 23rd, 1887.

35. The *Garib and Mahavidya*, of the 23rd November, makes the following observations in connection with the approaching election of Commissioners for the Dacca Municipality :—

- (1). The rate-payers of Dacca having publicly disapproved of the manner in which the present Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Commissioners have done their work, the latter are requested not to stand as candidates at the coming election.
- (2). The rate-payers should use hard words to nobody. They should not allow themselves to be induced by flattery or recommendations to elect worthless men. They should not elect as their representatives selfish men, or men devoid of all sense of responsibility, or men who are not likely to regularly attend municipal meetings. Such men alone should be elected as will be really deserving of the trust, and able and willing to discharge the duties connected with it, and to fully and faithfully represent the views of the rate-payers and carry out their wishes.
- (3). The Government or its representatives, the Commissioner and the Magistrate, should see that the elections are made on the principles laid down. If they do so, the inhabitants of Dacca will be spared much unnecessary trouble.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 29th, 1887.

36. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 29th November, says that the Mahomedan rate-payers of Ward No. 5 of the Rampore Beaulah Municipality have determined to elect two butchers at the ensuing municipal election. If they persist in this determination, the Hindu members of the Municipality will resign their seats in the Municipal Board, for they will not consent to sit on the same bench with butchers. Under such circumstances it behoves the Mahomedan rate-payers of that Municipality to give up their idea of returning the butchers.

(F)—Questions affecting the land.

37. A correspondent of the *Silchar*, of the 21st November, says that on account of the indiscreet way in which officers are appointed, the people of those parts have to pay Rs. 9 or 10 in place of Re. 1-5as., the legal charge for the registration of names.

SILCHAR,
Nov. 21st, 1887.

38. The *Som Prakash*, of the 28th November, says that, notwithstanding that the Bengal Tenancy Act has now been passed for nearly two years, neither the zamindar nor the ryots have been able to understand its provisions.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 28th, 1887.

39. A correspondent of the same paper says that Act I of 1879 provides that cultivating ryots will not be required to get their *pottas* and *kabuliyats* stamped. But as the ryots use portions of the lands which they take for the purpose of cultivation as their homesteads, and the tanks connected with such lands for the purpose of irrigating their fields, they are required by Sub-Registrars to get their *pottas* and *kabuliyats* for such homesteads and tanks stamped. But it is desirable that the *pottas* and *kabuliyats* in such cases should not be stamped, seeing that it is impossible for the ryot to cultivate his land without using, in the first place, a portion of the land as his homestead, and, in the second place, the water of some tank for the purpose of irrigating his field. It is surely not the intention of the Legislature that, in order to be entitled to the exemption in question, the ryots should live in open places or under trees. It is to be hoped that Government will take the matter into its consideration.

SOM PRAKASH.

(g)—Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.

40. The *Sansodhini*, of the 18th November, says that the bamboo bridge over the *khall* near Dabee Das Sen's *hāt* has given way, and the public are therefore subjected to great inconvenience. The Road Cess Committee used to defray the whole cost of repairing this bridge, and it is hoped that the Overseer will remove this public inconvenience by repairing the bridge as soon as possible.

SANSODHINI,
Nov. 18th, 1887.

41. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 26th November, complains that the road from Borai to Singur, in the Serampore sub-division of the Hughli district, is out of repair. Some time ago the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore sanctioned Rs. 55 out of the Road Cess Fund for the repair of this road, but the road was not properly repaired, and it is therefore again out of repair.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 26th, 1887.

42. Another correspondent of the same paper complains that no compensation has been given to the zamindars of Lalgola in Moorshedabad for the lands taken from them by Government for the purpose of constructing the new railroad and the Rajbari ghat station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Many zamindars have become losers on account of this delay in payment. The authorities are requested to attend to the matter.

BANGABASI.

43. Another correspondent of the same paper thanks Government for constructing the bridge over the Gunduk near Hajipore, and suggests that the toll should be reduced to one pice and the foot-path should be kept *khās*.

BANGABASI.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 29th, 1887.

44. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 28th November, com-

The road leading to the Aranghata station on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

plaints of the miserable condition of the road from Dattapulia and other surrounding villages in the district of Nuddea to the Aranghata station on the Eastern Bengal

Railway. The floods of the last two years have destroyed the bridges on the road, which is now hardly passable during the rainy season. Babu Bijaya Madhub Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat, should look to the matter.

SOM PRAKASH.

45. The same paper says that, while the Mutla Railway was under Government management, Babu Purna Chandra Singh was the Traffic Superinten-

The Bengal State Railway.

dent of the line. When the line was joined with the Eastern Bengal Railway and both the lines were brought under the control of the Government of India, the Babu was appointed as Traffic Inspector of the Mutla and Khulna lines, and two European Traffic Superintendents were appointed in his place on the same line. Now is it not the height of extravagance to appoint two highly paid European officers in place of a native to perform the same duties? Again, considering the nature of the duties performed by Railway Traffic Inspectors, and the fact that they have often to come into contact with native traders, &c., it is absolutely necessary that they should possess a knowledge of the native language of the place in which they work, and of the duties of station-masters over whom they act as Superintendents. Now there are altogether six Traffic Inspectors in the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Of the two in the Northern Bengal Circle, Mr. Johannes and Mr. Mackenzie(?), the first was an Inspector of Police, who lost his appointment for some offence. Notwithstanding this, he has been again taken into the service of Government. He does not know Bengali, nor has he any experience of Railway business. As for the second, he knows Bengali, but has no knowledge of the duties of a station-master. Mr. Chamberlain of the Dacca Circle knows the duties of a station-master, but cannot talk Bengali. Mr. Goss of the Central Division also labours under the same disqualification. The Traffic Inspector of the Mutla line has neither any knowledge of the duties of a station-master nor of the Bengali language.

Mr. Robinson of the Eastern Bengal Circle, though he was formerly a station-master, has never worked in a State Railway. Government is asked to look to these matters.

SOM PRAKASH,

46. A correspondent of the same paper has recently seen a luggage

The doctors attached to the Sealdah Station.

clerk at the Sealdah station sign receipts while suffering with fever. The man has been compelled to work in fever, as his application

for leave has been rejected by the doctor attached to the station. The Railway authorities are not to blame in this matter, as it is entirely at the discretion of the doctor to grant or reject applications for sick leave.

SOM PRAKASH.

47. The same correspondent says that, in the steamer plying from

Steamer service from Diamond Harbour.

Diamond Harbour to Tumlook and Gewan-khali, the intermediate class passengers are compelled to travel with third class passen-

gers, and that there being no awning on the benches intended for second class passengers, the latter are subjected to great inconvenience in wintry nights. The jetty constructed at Gewan-khali is perfectly useless, as the steamer cannot come close to it, and the passengers are brought to it in boats.

There should be a jetty at Kukurahati, where the absence of a jetty is greatly felt. The authorities should look to the matter.

The road from Borgechhia to Bankul in the district of Howrah.

48. A correspondent of the *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 28th November, complains of the miserable condition of the road from Borgechhia to Bankul, in the district of Howrah.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 28th, 1887.

(h)—General.

49. The *Sansodhini*, of the 18th November, says that numerous complaints are heard against the manner in which letters are delivered by postal peons in the mofussil. It is alleged that letters are not regularly delivered and some of them are misdelivered. Some peons again are in the habit of delivering a lot of letters addressed to several persons living in a place to some resident of that place whom they happen to meet on their way. Others leave letters, newspapers, &c., in obscure corners in houses. It is hoped that the postmasters will look to these matters.

SANSODHINI,
Nov. 28th, 1887.

50. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 21st November, asks whether the sittings of the Public Service Commission are being protracted because few witnesses have spoken against the appointment of natives to high offices, and because it wanted to have more witnesses who would speak to that effect. It is rumoured that the Commission will recommend that Englishmen should be appointed to posts now held exclusively by natives. But such a measure will cause great dissatisfaction. It is also difficult to understand how the English Government will meet the increased expenditure which will be necessitated by a larger employment of Englishmen in the public service.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Nov. 21st, 1887.

51. The same paper, referring to the rumour that a Burmese will be taken into the Viceregal Council in the place of Rajah Amir Hossein, says that upon that principle a man should be also taken from Madras, Bengal, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces. It is recommended that in order that the members may really attend to the welfare of the people, they should be elected by the latter, and the elected members should be twice as many as the official members.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,

52. The *Silchar*, of the 21st November, hopes that Mr. Fitzpatrick, the new Chief Commissioner of Assam, will prove a better ruler than his predecessor, Mr. Ward, who greatly harassed the people by his Land Regulation Law.

SILCHAR,
Nov. 21st, 1887.

53. The same paper says that great inconvenience has been caused in the district of Cachar by the Deputy Commissioner ordering all persons having guns in the district to present them at the local treasury. The object of this order is to ascertain whether any licensed guns have been sold to the rebels in Manipur.

SILCHAR.

54. The *Charu Varta*, of the 21st November, says that it is rumoured that the mouzadars of the Garo Hills have collected rent from some of the ryots of the villages Dhanua, Kamalpore, Ainatali and Barakh, in the Sherpore pergunnah, on the plea that those villages form part of the Garo Hills. The Deputy Commissioner of the Garo Hills is requested to ascertain the truth of this rumour. The dispute that has arisen with the Maharajah of Shusang-Durgapore regarding Bhowanipore should be quickly settled in a manner which will vindicate the good name of the British Government.

CHARU VARTA,
Nov. 21st, 1887.

55. The same paper agrees with the Indian Association in thinking that local opinion should be consulted before establishing outstills in any place. And it is

CHARUVARTA.

certain that the local bodies may be trusted to raise no idle or unnecessary objections to the establishment of outstills. The adoption of such a policy will not affect the fiscal interests of the Government, except in so far as may be necessary for the well-being of the people. That fiscal policy is certainly weak and short-sighted which, for the sake of a temporary accession of revenue, injures the permanent interests of a people, and, by helping to impoverish and demoralize them, tends to enfeeble and impoverish the Government itself. It is hoped that the Government will enhance its glory by granting the just prayer of the Indian Association.

CHARUVARTA,
Nov. 21st, 1887.

56. A correspondent of the same paper says that the present Sub-Registrar of Jamalpore is very unpopular. He unnecessarily refuses to accept deeds presented to him for registration. It is hoped that the public will not in future be put to such inconvenience by the inexperienced Sub-Registrar and his clerk, who is sadly ignorant of law.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Nov. 22nd, 1887.

57. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 22nd November, considers the objections of the *Mahomedan Observer* newspaper in the matter of the selection of candidates for the Statutory Civil Service by competitive examination as unreasonable.

The *Mahomedan Observer* says that if candidates for that service are selected by competitive examination, Mahomedans will have no chance of being appointed to it, for they are inferior to Hindus in point of learning and intelligence, and will therefore fail in competition with the latter.

Now, it is not true that Mahomedans are inferior to Hindus in point of learning and intelligence. For, as a matter of fact, there are among Mahomedans men who are hardly inferior to any Hindu gentleman of distinction. Is Mr. Justice Mahmud of the Allahabad High Court inferior to any Hindu Judge?

That the number of educated men is smaller among Mahomedans than among Hindus may be easily admitted. But Government is certainly not to blame for that. If the Mahomedans cannot avail themselves of the opportunities given them of educating themselves, how can they expect Government to appoint them to high posts? Again, how can the duties attached to high posts be discharged by men who have not the education and ability required for their performance?

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

58. The same paper says that, owing to the tact and moderation displayed in the assessment of the income-tax by Baboos Unukul Chundra Mukerjee and Hira Lall Burman, assessors of the income-tax in the district of Burdwan, the people of that district have found no cause for complaint in the matter of the collection of that tax. Though the tax is an unpopular one, still, owing to the endeavour made by the assessing officer of the current year, Baboo Hira Lall Burman, to make the assessments as just and fair as possible, the people have not regarded it in the light of a new oppression. If such men as Baboos Unukul Chundra and Hira Lall are everywhere appointed to assess the tax, the country will have less cause than at present to grumble against Government on account of this tax.

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
Nov. 22nd, 1887.

59. The *Chattal Gazette*, of the 22nd November, complains of the immoral character of the present Accountant of the Chittagong Collectorate, and of his addiction to wine. The Government is requested to transfer him at once, and to appoint a better man in his place. If he is allowed to stay, there will be much likelihood of his embezzling Government money like his predecessor Kali Baboo.

60. The *Sahachar*, of the 23rd November, says that, on the occasion of the Viceroy's recent visit to Karachi, the Mahomedans of that place asked His Excellency to confer special privileges on the Mahomedan community. But His Excellency justly said that, though he was the best friend of the Mahomedan community, and though he is always glad to see that community prosper, yet he was for adopting a strictly impartial policy. Out of the 26 crores of people inhabiting India, the Mahomedans number only five crores at the most, and it would be the height of absurdity to endeavour to satisfy this small minority at the risk of incurring the displeasure of the remaining majority. The interests of British rule in India require that the unjust demands of no section of the people, Anglo-Indian or Mahomedan, should be entertained by Government.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 23rd, 1887.

61. The same paper says that the indigo-planters of Behar have denied the correctness of the story told by Mr. Stobie in the *Fortnightly Review*. If Government wants to know the real truth, it ought to appoint a Commission like the one appointed in Bengal several years ago. It should also be borne in mind in this connection that the indigo-planters of Bengal also tried to pooh-pooh the charges brought against them in Baboo Dinabandhu's drama of *Nil Darpana* as false.

SAHACHAR.

62. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 23rd November, remarks that, while the generous, enlightened and freedom-loving English Government has not been able to reorganise the Legislative Councils on a representative basis, the Maharajah of Mysore has readily introduced the elective system into the Legislative Council of his State. The English Government ought to follow the example of the Maharajah.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Nov. 23rd, 1887.

63. The Gyebanda correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 24th November, complains of the late delivery of mails from Rungpore at that place. The change recently made in the postal arrangements has caused this inconvenience to the people. The Postal Superintendent is requested to attend to the matter.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Nov. 24th, 1887.

64. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 24th November, is glad that Sir Steuart Bayley has called upon Baboo Akshaya Kumar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate of Mymensingh, to show cause why the powers of a first class Magistrate should not be taken away from him, and why he should not be degraded one step.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Nov. 24th, 1887.

65. The same paper says that Baboo Syama Charan Das, Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpore, who lately figured in the Jamalpore mela affair, has recently sent an application to Government, signed by the zemindars of the place, in the hope of getting the order for his transfer cancelled. But will the Government fail to see that if he remains at Jamalpore, he will be partially disposed towards the zemindars who have applied to Government on his behalf?

SURABHI & PATAKA.

66. The same paper says that the articles against the Postal Department, which lately appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, have given great offence to the Anglo-Indians. The *Pioneer*, their representative, has called the Bengalis an envious people, saying that, though there are only 40 Englishmen in the Postal Department, still this small number is the eyesore of the Bengalis. But the *Pioneer* should take the salaries which Englishmen and natives respectively get into its consideration. Whereas the Englishmen in the

SURABHI & PATAKA.

Postal Department get on an average at least Rs. 500 each per month, the Natives get at the most only Rs. 20 each per month. The natives only ask Government to make their salaries and those of Englishmen equal.

SURABAI & PATAKA,
Nov. 24th, 1887.

67. The same paper supports the application submitted to Government, asking it to establish a military school in India for giving military instruction to native officers in the Indian army.

A Military School in India.

SURABAI & PATAKA.

68. The same paper says that the circular recently issued by the Government of India directing Magistrates to go in person to the spot where any quarrel may take place between villagers and European soldiers will have the wholesome effect of generating the impression that Government does not desire to tolerate acts of oppression by the soldiery. But it is doubtful whether anything more than this will be effected by the circular. Magistrates may themselves do much, but they have a great many things to do. So it is probable that in most cases they will not be able to make these enquiries themselves. The enquiries will accordingly have to be conducted by European subordinates or by Police Superintendents, who, however, will fail to conduct them satisfactorily. It would have been better if the circular had authorized District Magistrates to employ some competent native assistant to conduct such enquiries.

A circular of the Government of India.

SULABH SAMACHAR &
KUSHDAHA,
Nov. 25th, 1887.

69. Referring to the offer of four lakhs of rupees by the Raja of Nabha for the frontier defences, the *Sulabh Samachar*, and *Kushdaha*, of the 25th November, remarks that if Government accepts these offers of the native princes, it will be in a position to pay off a great deal of its public debt.

The Raja of Nabha's offer.

DHUMKETU,
Nov. 25th, 1887.

70. The *Dhumketu*, of the 25th November, says that the news that Sir Lepel Griffin will leave India in the month of March next is no doubt good, but it is necessary to institute an enquiry into the charges preferred against him before he leaves India. If the charges against such a man as Sir Lepel fail to draw any attention from the authorities, the belief will gain ground that the poor people of India have no chance of making their grievances heard by a Government which refuses to take notice of the wrongs done even to Princes. The people of India all know that it is Sir Lepel who has deprived the Begum of Bhopal of the happiness of living with her husband, and they therefore look upon him as one who has committed an inextinguishable sin. And it behoves Lord Dufferin, who is so anxious to repel external invasion, to put an end to the dissatisfaction of the people by punishing Sir Lepel. A fear of raising an extraordinary commotion in the Anglo-Indian community, and a desire to avoid, if possible, any collision with it, have probably hitherto prevented His Excellency from taking any notice of the charges against Sir Lepel. Sir Lepel has a patron in Lord Randolph Churchill; and who knows that, like the decision in the Cambay case, any decision that may be passed in his case by the Government of India will not be reversed by the Government of England? These are probably considerations which find weight with His Excellency. Be that as it may, if Lord Dufferin fails to take any notice of Sir Lepel's case, he will be guilty of a grave mistake.

The Government of India and Sir Lepel Griffin.

DHUMKETU.

71. The same paper severely condemns the Government for spending vast sums of money in such useless matters as the Delhi Camp of Exercise and in maintaining such useless institutions as the Cooper's

The Government of India and its extravagance of expenditure.

Hill College, and says that to waste money in this way whilst the public exchequer is in an exhausted condition and the poor people of the country are groaning under the burden of taxation is injustice and unrighteousness of the gravest kind. The rumour that the income-tax will be increased is next referred to, and it is observed that the tax, as already existing, is cruel enough, and to increase it will be to make matters intolerable. Would it not be better to discontinue the Simla exodus and thus make a considerable saving of money?

72. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 25th November, referring to the application submitted by the Indian Association to Sir Steuart Bayley protesting against the mischievous effects of the outstills in this

The Indian Association and the outstills.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Nov. 25th, 1887.

country says that it is not known what the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor will be. This much is certain that Sir Steuart Bayley will not reject the application unceremoniously like the hypocrite Thompson or the reckless Eden. There can be no doubt about the mischievous effects of outstills. As wine is much cheaper now-a-days than it was before, it is now drunk by people who never touched it before. Thus petty labourers and agricultural people are becoming drunkards; and as they are being impoverished by expending money on wine, they find it difficult to meet the demands of the zemindars who are realising their dues by legal processes. This state of things will ultimately involve the zemindar class in ruin, which will therefore, in the long run, extend even to Government.

73. The *Samaya*, of the 25th November, says that the proposal to appoint a certain number of Burmese with extensive powers as headmen in their villages

Burmese as village headmen.

is likely, if carried out, to greatly facilitate the work of pacifying that country. For, then, the ignorant people of the country will begin to fancy that Englishmen have not altogether supplanted native rule, and so they may gradually feel inclined to abandon their present militant attitude.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 25th, 1887.

74. The same paper says that while the sepoy in the Indian Army get only Rs. 7 per month as salary and Re. 1 as allowance, the European soldiers in the

Sepoys in the Indian Army.

same army besides their allowance get Rs. 14 per head as salary. After paying the expenses for his food, the sepoy can lay by only Rs. 3 or Rs. 3-8 a month for his family. And for this trifling sum he gladly offers up his life on the field of battle! The European soldier in the mofussil lives in beautiful barracks, but the sepoy is compelled to live in huts, in which even low caste labourers would not think of residing. While the sepoy must provide for the support of his family from his scanty pay, the family expenses of the European soldier, nay, even of the Eurasian band-players, are defrayed by Government. Is not this difference in the treatment of the two classes of soldiers owing to the difference in their colour? Is it not most unjust that the sepoy who defend the Indian Empire and who have conquered Burmah should receive such treatment as this at the hands of Government?

SAMAYA.

75. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the mismanagement prevailing in the hospitals of the mofussil and especially in the Mitford Hos-

The Dacca Mitford Hospital.

pital at Dacca. Under the present house-surgeon of that hospital, the old arrangement has been changed, and patients are now often compelled to be satisfied with the mere washings of medicine bottles instead of medicines. What is this want of medicines in the hospital owing to?

SAMAYA

76. The *Sanjivani*, of the 26th November, says that the Government of India has asked the Government of Bengal to furnish it with a statement of the costs

The Report on Native Papers.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 26th, 1887.

incurred in getting the Bengali newspapers translated. What makes it ask for this information?

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 26th, 1887.

77. The same paper says that the decrease in the importation of European piece-goods into the district of Manbhoom last year attracted the attention of Sir Rivers Thompson, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and an order was passed by him to inquire into the cause thereof. Instead of being glad at the increased consumption of the productions of the native loom, Government felt anxious about the diminished consumption of English goods. Is not then the charge, so often preferred against the Government, true that it does not look to the interests of the people of this country, and that it is only anxious to promote the interests of the English merchants and manufacturers? Is it not then true that India is a field for Englishmen to give effect only to their selfish schemes?

Importation of European piece-goods into this country.

SANJIVANI.

78. The same paper says that last year Government realised Rs. 5,25,000 by the sale of wine and other intoxicating substances in Chota Nagpore, and Government attributes this increased consumption of wine to the good harvest reaped last year. This means, however, that in times of plenty the people, instead of laying by their surplus income, spend it on wine. What a happy state of things this!

The excise administration in Chota Nagpore.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 26th, 1887.

79. The same paper says that the Statutory Civil Service Examination should be confined among the members of the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services. Promotion according to seniority now stands in the way of the promotion of many deserving officers in those services. And it would therefore have been a substantial justification of the Statutory Civil Service if the privilege of competing for it had been confined among the members of these two services. Such a measure would not have involved injustice to the general public, for whom the door to the Civil Service is always open through the competitive examination held in England.

Again, if the Statutory Civil Service Examination were confined among the members of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services, both the Government and the public would secure the exceptional advantage of having education combined with experience in all holders of appointments in the Statutory Service. As the examination is now conducted, men who took their degree long ago and have been in the service of Government for a long time will have small chance of success. Fresh college men generally occupy the highest places at such examinations, because these examinations test memory more than experience. The improper supersession of talent and experience which this system of examination involves deserves condemnation. It is for this reason that the appointment of Baboo Nanda Krishna Bose as Officiating District Judge has created so much dissatisfaction among the members of the Subordinate Judicial Service. The existing system under which inexperienced Civilian Judges hear appeals from the decisions of experienced Native Judges is anomalous enough, and there is no necessity for increasing the anomaly. If Baboo Nanda Krishna had been appointed a Magistrate there would have been no dissatisfaction or heart-burning anywhere.

Most of those who will now be admitted to the Statutory Civil Service will in the end probably choose the judicial line. And as these men will have no experience of judicial work, there will be nothing to wonder at if their appointment to that service should create dissatisfaction among the able and experienced members of the Subordinate Judicial Service.

As the candidates for appointment to the Statutory Civil Service are examined in the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, the members of the Subordinate Judicial Service find themselves at a disadvantage. And that is why so few members of that service have hitherto competed at that examination. The wrong so done to this class of officials has been already so great that it will be but bare justice if the examination this year is confined among them, or if some one among them who appeared at any previous examination is selected by nomination. And if Government cannot, for reasons of its own, accept this proposal, it should, by way of making amends to its Judicial officers for the wrong done to them in previous years, appoint books in civil law, such as the Civil Procedure Code, &c., as text-books for this examination. Government should also rule that candidates having no experience of Government service should not be considered as having passed the examination unless they obtain at least 15 or 20 per cent. more marks than what are obtained by candidates who have such experience.

80. The *Bangabási*, of the 26th November, says that few in this world have an opportunity of seeing the weekly

BANGABASI,
Nov. 26th, 1887.

The Weekly Report on Native Papers.

report on native papers published by Government. It is not even supplied to Sub-divisional Officers, District Magistrates, District Judges, and Divisional Commissioners. It is not easy to make out for what earthly purpose this report is published week after week. The public are not allowed an opportunity of judging how the report is prepared, and what subjects are attended to in drawing it up and what are not. Everything in this connection is shrouded in mystery. The Government has been repeatedly asked to supply the report to all the newspapers concerned, but to no effect. It is rumoured that the Viceroy has asked the Bengal Government to supply him with information regarding the cost incurred by that Government for preparing this weekly report. It is believed that the Viceroy has some good object in view in doing so. It is therefore hoped that the Viceroy will earn the gratitude of the native press by supplying it with copies of the report.

81. Referring to the memorial of the Indian Association praying for the abolition of the outstall system in the

BANGABASI.

Outstalls in Hooghly and Howrah.

Hooghly and Howrah districts, the same paper says that it has been clearly proved that the establishment of outstalls has increased drunkenness and immorality, and the people of those districts are in great distress on account of this. The lower classes of people have been injured most by these outstalls. Drunkenness has spread widely even among boys and women of the lower classes. Liquor has been cheapened nearly three-fourths. A bottle of country liquor which formerly cost a rupee may now be had for 12 or 14 pice. This extraordinary cheapness has induced many to take to drinking.

There is some foundation for the belief that drunkenness has spread among school-boys too. The people sincerely hope that Sir Steuart Bayley will grant the just prayer of the Indian Association.

82. The same paper says that sometimes Hindu zemindars are required to supply beef to troops upon march.

BANGABASI.

The supply of beef to troops upon march.

This is very unjust and not in consonance with the established policy of the British administration in India. The Empress of India has promised not to interfere with the religious beliefs of the people. The Indian military authorities should not therefore ignore that solemn pledge of the Sovereign by requiring zemindars to supply articles of food which their religion forbids them to touch. There are many Mahomedan zemindars in the country, and the military authorities should ask them to supply beef.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Nov. 28th, 1887.

83. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 28th November, referring to the recommendation of the Mussulmans that one of the two appointments which will be made to the Native Civil Service next year should be reserved for them, as they are not able to compete with Hindus, says that Eurasians also may make a similar demand on similar grounds. It is not to be supposed that the Lieutenant-Governor will grant so unreasonable a prayer.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov. 28th, 1887.

84. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 28th November, approves of the action of the Indian Association in submitting a memorial to the Bengal Government protesting against the extension of the outstill system. The working classes of England are foolish, intemperate, and devoid of all moral and religious principles. They are, in fact, very like beasts. Whatever they earn is spent for immoral purposes, and therefore they are always very miserable. The labouring classes of the Indian population, on the other hand, are docile, inoffensive and religiously disposed. They are uneducated, but they are not uncivilized; they are poor, but not beasts. It is therefore a matter of great regret that the evils of intemperance are fast spreading among the labouring classes of the Indian population. The outstill system is to blame for this. The Indians are poor, and if they spend all their earnings in drinking, the result will be simply disastrous. It is hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley will grant the prayer of the Indian Association.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 28th, 1887.

85. The *Som Prakash*, of the 28th November, hopes that Lord Dufferin will take no notice of the application submitted to him by Mr. Glazier, the late Magistrate-Collector of Mymensingh, protesting against his transfer from that place by the Government of Bengal. Considering the nature of his offences, it is most fortunate for him that he has been only visited with such a light punishment as transfer from Mymensingh.

SOM PRAKASH.

86. The same paper approves of the proposal made by the *Mahratta* newspaper of Puna that one pie postage should be levied on newspapers upon which a postage of one pice is now levied.

SOM PRAKASH.

87. The same paper is sorry to hear of the small number of natives employed in the Government offices in the North-Western Provinces and of the comparatively poor salaries they receive. What can be more strange than that out of 36 lakhs and 95 thousand rupees spent every month by the Government of those Provinces in paying the salaries of the officers employed in its service, 4,62,600 rupees only fall to the share of native employes, and the rest is devoured by the European officers. What is this, in the name of justice? And are natives to be considered disloyal if they protest against such a state of things?

SOM PRAKASH.

88. The same paper, referring to the application submitted by the Indian Association to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, drawing His Honour's attention to the mischievous effects of outstills in this country, says that it is desirable that no outstills should be established at those places where the people will protest against their establishment. By increasing mortality among the labouring and cultivating classes, the outstills are weakening the foundations of British power in India; and it is high time that Government should take the matter into its earnest consideration. Let the outstills be abolished at once.

89. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 30th November, complains of the mischievous effects of the out-still system at Santipore, where the people have commenced the practice of starving their families for the purpose of getting themselves drunk.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 30th, 1887.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

The Nizam's offer.

90. Referring to the Nizam's offer, the *Paridarshak*, of the 21st November, observes as follows:—Will Government at last go a-begging from door to door in order to protect India from foreign invasion? Englishmen are so highminded and independent that an English father feels ashamed to be dependent on his son, and an English son feels ashamed to be dependent on his father. Is it possible for Government consisting of such a people to so far forget its self-respect as to ask native princes for donations? Government is wasting large sums of money taken from its poor subjects on bill exoduses, on river tours, and on sundry other things for the comfort and convenience of its countrymen, and it is therefore failing in the proper performance of its duty in the matter of administering the country or defending the Empire. The Government has therefore no legitimate claim on the native princes for pecuniary help.

PARIDARSHAK,
Nov. 21st, 1887.

91. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 25th November, has learnt from a correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patriká* newspaper that the Dewan Raghunath Rao Bahadur of the State of Indore has expressed a desire to resign. Has this anything to do with the doings of the Maharaja Holkar in England?

PRAJA BANDHU,
Nov. 25th, 1887.

92. The *Bangabási*, of the 26th November, says that Sir Salar Jung was permitted to pay a visit to Hyderabad, but he could not stay there long. It is said that Hyderabad is now full of intrigue.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 26th, 1887.

93. The *Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 28th November, says that an Anglo-Indian correspondent of the *Englishman* newspaper has ascribed unworthy motives to the Nizam for his proposed donation to the Government of India, saying that a desire to stand well with the authorities is a hereditary trait in the character of the Nizams. The writer of the *Englishman* does not believe the statement solemnly made by the Nizam that his donation did not proceed from any selfish motive. This is what would be expected from selfish Anglo-Indians who are incapable of doing anything from pure unselfish motives. It is, as the Sanskrit proverb says—"every one judges the world by his own standard." In proposing, however, to help the Government of India with money, in utter disregard of the wants of his own subjects, the Nizam has set a bad precedent, and has been guilty of a grave dereliction of duty, and the anger and indignation which his conduct is calculated to excite in people's minds may well lead them to say that the censure levelled against him by the Anglo-Indians has been well deserved.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 28th, 1887.

94. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 28th November, objects to the proposal to appoint Mr. Naylor as a private tutor to the minor Rajah of Nagpore. Europeans can never be fit tutors for Hindu Rajahs. Under European teachers the minds of Hindu Rajahs cannot receive the development which is required in model Hindu sovereigns. It is hoped that Government will appoint able and experienced Hindus as tutors of the Hindu Rajahs.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 28th, 1887.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIDARSHAK
Nov. 21st, 1887.

95. A correspondent of the *Paridarshak*, of the 21st November, complains of the highhanded proceedings of Mr. Griffith, Manager of the Loani Tea-garden in Assam. It is stated that he insults gentlemen he comes across and even assaults them on the public road. He uses abusive language to every man he meets on his way. He does not allow people to use umbrallas on the public road. Cases of assault on coolies are always pending against him in the Sub-divisional Court at Karimgunge.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 23rd, 1887.

96. The *Sahachar*, of the 23rd November, considers the impatience of the Calcutta Medical Society to get its proposal about the registration of medical practitioners sanctioned by Government as very unbecoming. Such a law as the one proposed by the Medical Society should on no account be hastily passed.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Nov. 23rd, 1887.

97. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 23rd November, complains of the prevalence of fever at Saldanga and the neighbouring villages. Most of the inhabitants of the place are laid up. The people are suffering for want of medical aid.

The village of Saldanga is surrounded by dense jungle frequented even by tigers. The ravages of tigers have become a source of great uneasiness to the inhabitants of Saldanga.

SURABHI & PATÁKÁ,
Nov. 24th, 1887.

98. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 24th November, objects to the proposal for locating the capital of the Indian Empire at Karachi. As the Empire has largely increased in dimensions on its eastern frontier, the removal of the capital from Calcutta will not be advisable. If, in the present state of the Empire, Karachi is considered fit to be made the capital, there is no reason why the capital cannot be placed in London itself.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 25th, 1887.

99. The *Samaya*, of the 25th November, says that Mr. Adam Smith, Superintendent of the Military Accounts Examiner's Office, has again begun to persecute the native clerks of that Office. He has recently suspended Baboo Doyal Krishna for no other offence than that he went on one occasion to the office of the *Indian Mirror* newspaper. Mr. Smith suspects Baboo Doyal Krishna to be the person who gave information against him to that paper. That Mr. Smith entertains such a suspicion is itself a proof that he is guilty of the charges which were brought against him in the *Mirror* newspaper. Had this not been the case Mr. Smith surely would not have cared to suspend the Baboo. In suspending the Baboo on mere suspicion, Mr. Smith has also acted against the rules of Government. The head of the Examiner's Office should enquire into the matter.

SAMAYA.

100. The same paper says that the highly placed officers of Government can, in fits of anger, do acts, the very thought of which will give rise to feelings of shame and disgust in the minds of respectable people, and states, as one instance, that Mr. Allen, the Magistrate-Collector of Solapur, in a fit of anger, flung a piece of torn shoe at some respectable native gentlemen, for no other reason than that they had come behind a tent where some European ladies were enjoying recreation. Government ought to punish this man who has disgraced the name of a Magistrate.

MOORSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
Nov. 25th, 1887.

101. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 25th November, thinks that the wealthy men of the country can protect cows from indiscriminate slaughter if only

The protection of cows.

they earnestly direct their attention to the subject. They should raise a fund from among themselves and employ agents to buy all cows offered for sale at hats and markets. People will gladly sell such cows to these agents at reduced prices. The cows and bullocks thus purchased may be turned to good account. The bullocks may be employed as draught cattle, and from the milk which the cows will yield *ghee* and other articles of food may be prepared. This will remove the growing want of these articles, and a lucrative business will at the same time be set on foot. Middle class men should form joint-stock companies in order to carry on this useful and lucrative trade.

102. The *Pratikar*, of the 25th November, complains of the prevalence of malarious fever at Moorshedabad. If this state of things continues, Moorshedabad will be depopulated. The result of draining out the water of the Bishenpore *beel* by opening the sluice-gate at Khagra at night was very satisfactory. It is not known why the present Executive Engineer has not followed the old practice of allowing the water to run out. The insanitary condition of Moorshedabad is attributed to the existence of this Bishenpore *beel* and other neighbouring *beels*. The authorities are requested to attend to the matter.

PRATIKAR,
Nov. 25th, 1887.

103. The *Sanjivani*, of the 26th November, says that Sir Lepel Griffin has asked permission of the Government of India either to proceed against the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* newspaper in a court of law or defend his own character in the public press. There are grave doubts, however, whether Sir Lepel will dare to sue or prosecute the *Amrita Bazar*. This much is certain that Government will never give him permission to do that. Sir Lepel knows this well. And his application to the Government of India for permission to sue the *Amrita Bazar* probably has its origin in the desire to appear exculpated in the eyes of the Governor-General. But His Excellency, who is certainly not a weak-minded man, will no doubt see through this trick of Sir Lepel's.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 26th, 1887.

Coolie oppression in Assam.

104. The same paper gives the following English letter received by it from a respectable gentleman in Dibrugarh:—

SANJIVANI

"As you take great interest in matters connected with the coolie life in Assam, I shall therefore feel obliged by your kindly publishing the following communication:—

A batch of emigrants arrived here a few days ago. Like those coolies whose circumstances require them to be taken, on their arrival, before the District Magistrate for orders, this particular batch was, likewise, on landing at Dibrugarh, taken to the cutcherry before the Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Editor, will you believe me that the statements of those poor creatures have created such a sensation that people are doubting whether such things are possible under the British Government? The batch was composed of three helpless women of gentleman class; their names are Ahlady, Shoshi, and Deologni. It was only from the first two that we could gather information as to how they became victims of the Slavery Act of the most highly civilized British Government; whereas the last-named woman Deologni having become insane during the voyage could tell us nothing about herself, and the little that could be gathered concerning this woman was only from her two associates. Ahlady *alias* Khanto is the daughter of Madhav Chakravarti, caste Brahmin, of village Gopinathpore, post-office Sheore, district Hooghly. Shoshi's father's name was Haradhan Rai, caste Vaishnava. Her home is also at Gopinathpore. Both these women were bathing in the Ganges at the Juggernath ghât. In course of conversation, Ahlady told Shoshi that she had a relative somewhere at Burrabazar whom she would like to see if she knew the place

where he lived. Hearing this, some one near them volunteered to show them the place, and another woman corroborated what this man said. Thereupon, the volunteer brought a hackney, took Ahlady and Shoshi therein and drove them off. This was at about 10 A.M. After driving from place to place, at last, at about 5 P.M., they were brought in to a house where they were confined for some five or six hours, and afterwards again put into a coach and brought to the Sealdah Station, where, to their utter astonishment, they were locked up in the train, which then left for Goalundo and Dhubri. Breaking their journey, now by train, and then by steamer, they at last arrived, as they said, at a place (Dhubri), and taken to some houses where they were thrust into the company of innumerable ragged, half clad and dirty men, women, and children. The next day they were conducted to the river ghât and filed before a Sahib and then put on board a steamer, which after five days arrived at this place (Dibrugarh). It was on board the steamer that Ahlady and Shoshi got acquainted with Deologni, who told them that she was a Rajpoot and had two children at her home. One day quarrelling with some one at home, she, in the heat of her anger, came out to the road, where she was accosted by a man, who, pretending to console her, put her into the train and conveyed to where God knows. Deologni was in her senses, but always crying for her children, till the second day after they were shipped, when suddenly she became mute and showed signs of insanity. For eleven days they did not eat anything on board the steamer. The doctor used to give them sweetmeats, which, however, they did not take. When disembarking at Dibrugarh, Deologni suddenly became a tigress and belaboured the steamer doctor with kicks and blows. The other day, merciful death put an end to all her miseries, when it had been arranged to send her down to the Tezpur Lunatic Asylum. The tears of these poor women would move the heart of anybody: they would cling round the legs of any one who would kindly ask them their circumstances. Our kind-hearted Deputy Commissioner detained them for some two days till the receipt of their contracts, but when these shewed nothing to authorise his interference, they were taken to their destination, the Khobing Garden in this district. Mr. Editor in what a dreadful time we are living? Can Government honestly boast of having given us liberty of life and property? Ah! who can tell the effects of the cursed Coolie Act? What innumerable families has it not made, and is not daily making, homeless, helpless and miserable beyond conception, causing separation between parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters? Will retributive Providence recoil upon the authors of the Coolie Act the miseries of its victims? Our Indian reformers cannot do a more beneficial act than by endeavouring for the repeal of this law. Agitation for it is more worthy than for reform in Legislative Councils, change of Civil Service Examination age, and similar questions. We are proposing to liberate two surviving women by paying all their recruiting expenses as well as to prosecute the parties by whom they were brought into trouble. We have enquired and found who was their recruiter. But to effect this, some three to four hundred rupees will be required, and we respectfully ask the generous public to subscribe to this laudable object. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Baboo Radhika Churn Mitter, B.L., Pleader, Dibrugarh.—TRUTH."

The writer next observes as follows:—

Hear now what this Deologni is saying from above! Lo! she is tearing her rough hair; her eyes are blood red; there is no tear-drop in those eyes! Lo! she is tearing open her heart and showing what lies there; she has been deprived of the treasure of her heart, and she is proclaiming this by tearing open her heart with her nails. Hear what she is saying in the sky! But it is not one, but many Deolognis that are showing their crippled limbs from the sky. Come, brethren, let us weep no more; let us

fortify our hearts with the armour of a resolution that will not shake. Let the tea gardens go to ruin : we cannot drink tea mixed with the heart-blood of Deogni. We must no more hear Sukarmani exclaiming in agony—'Petgalo'—under the savage treatment of Webb. We must put down this oppression.

105. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 26th November, complains of the ravages of rabid jackals at Dimla, a village in Rungpore. The Arms Act has deprived people of the means of self-defence.

Rabid jackals at Dimla in Rungpore.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 26th, 1887.

106. Another correspondent of the same paper complains of the prevalence of malarious fever at Manikgunge in Dacca.

Fever at Manikgunge in Dacca.

BANGABASI.

107. Another correspondent of the same paper complains of the great nuisance caused by the establishment of a night-soil depôt at Durgapore, a village on the south of Kidderpore. Night-soil is conveyed to this depôt along a road which is much used by the inhabitants of Behala, Barisa, Lashkarpore, Shahpore, and other villages. Night-soil is carried to the depôt at all hours of the day, there being no fixed time for doing this. Sometimes the carriages used for conveying night-soil to the depôt give way and their contents fall upon the road.

The night-soil depôt at Durgapore near Kidderpore.

BANGABASI.

108. The *Som Prakash*, of the 28th November, says that the manager of the estates belonging to the shrine of Tarakesvara should see that the sweepings of the cook-room attached to the temple do not as now find their way into the adjoining tank which is used by pilgrims. He should also see that the steps of the tank ghât are cleared of the moss upon which pilgrims slip their feet and fall.

The shrine of Tarakesvara.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 28th, 1887.

109. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 28th November, agrees with the *Hindu Ranjika* in thinking that slaughter of cows may be largely prevented by the establishment of asylums for cows.

Asylums for cows.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Nov. 28th, 1887.

110. The same paper says that Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Rivers Thompson introduced the system of self-government in a form which will prevent its bearing good fruit. Sir Alfred never tried to appoint educated natives to the public service. The two important events of Sir Alfred's administration are the establishment of a separate Legislative Council and the foundation of a separate University for the North-Western Provinces. The establishment of a separate Legislative Council is a good measure in itself ; but as few officials in the North-Western Provinces are in favour of the adoption of a liberal administrative policy, it is doubtful whether a separate Legislative Council will do any good there. As the officials of the North-Western Provinces do not like that natives should receive high education, and as the Calcutta University encourages only high education, there are reasons to fear that the establishment of the Allahabad University will lay the axe at the root of high education in those provinces. The Laidman case has proved what sort of a man Sir Alfred is. It has shown that he is a very narrowminded ruler. Both Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Rivers Thompson have disappointed the expectations entertained regarding them.

Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Rivers Thompson.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI

111. The same paper does not believe that the English Government will organize the Legislative Councils, at least for the present, in the way which the National Congress considers necessary and desirable. To reconstitute the Councils in that way will amount to laying down the sceptre of sovereignty. The

The National Congress.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

Congress should therefore direct its attention to more practical points. It should, for instance, point out the mischievous character of magisterial control over the Self-Government Boards, and also the indispensable necessity that now exists for establishing Union Committees on a durable basis. It is a matter of regret that the Congress will not discuss the question of the Arms Act. The most important question with which the Congress will occupy itself is the poverty of the Indian people. The discussion of that question will test the ability and sagacity of the Congress.

NAVAVIBRAKAR
SADHARANL.
Nov. 28th, 1887.

112. The same paper recommends that the botanists of Bengal should see whether camphor trees cannot be cultivated in this country. An experiment in this direction at Lucknow has proved very successful.

Cultivation of camphor trees in Bengal.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 29th, 1887.

113. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 29th November, says that before the Burmese war Englishmen residing in British Burmah had asked for the severance of that country from the Indian Empire and its conversion into an independent colony under the supremacy of England. But now that the whole of that country has been conquered by England, it behoves these men to renew their old proposals; for then the people of India will be spared the expenditure they have to meet on account of the annexation of that country.

Burmah as a British colony.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 30th, 1887.

114. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 30th November, says that not one of Theebaw's creditors has yet been paid. The creditors are 400 in number, and are suffering great loss on account of this delay in satisfying their claims. The Government of India should maintain England's good name unsullied by paying off these debts.

The debts of the ex-King Theebaw.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.

115. The same paper says that Englishmen, not content with depriving Maharaja Dhuleep Singh of his honour, his kingdom, his private estates and his religion, and reducing him to the condition of a beggar, are now publishing the scandal, on the authority of Sir Lepel Griffin, that the Maharaj is not the son of the late Runjit Singh, but of a sweeper. Those who call Dhuleep Singh a sweeper's or a *jharudar's* son should be taught a lesson with the *jharu* or broomstick. These men are the real enemies of England. The Editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette* newspaper was greatly exasperated at finding a picture of Dhuleep at a festival of the Sikhs at Amritsar, and he has advised Government to punish those who will show respect to Dhuleep. Do not the men of the type of Sir Lepel Griffin deserve to be punished for publishing false scandals regarding the parentage of Dhuleep Singh and thereby wounding the feelings of the Sikhs? The people of India consider Dhuleep as their enemy because he has taken up a hostile attitude towards England; but they cannot tolerate such base scandals as these.

Maharaja Dhuleep Singh.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.

116. The same paper is much concerned to find that the increase of cotton spinning in India has attracted the notice of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The following resolution has been recently passed by that body:—"That in view of the rapid increase of cotton spinning in India and the export of yarn therefrom, more especially to China and Japan, while at the same time there has been a very serious check upon the growth of Lancashire yarn exports to those countries, the Directors be requested to examine and report to a special meeting of the Chamber the causes and circumstances which have thus enabled Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire." This is bad news for the cotton mill-owners of Bombay. The cause of the success of the Indian cotton mills lies in the longer hours of work of the factory labourers and in the lower wages of the

Increase of cotton spinning in India.

cotton spinning in India has attracted the notice of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The following resolution has been

Indian operatives. It appears that the mill-owners of Manchester will endeavour to arrest the progress of mill industry here by urging Government to reduce the working hours in Indian mills on the Christian plea that long hours must be very distressing to Indian labourers. The same quixotic plea was raised when the manufacture of Bengal salt was destroyed in favour of Liverpool salt. These unselfish men, however, do not speak one word in the spirit of true Christians against the importation of English liquor into this country.

URIYA PAPERS.

117. The *Navasamvād*, of the 3rd November, invites the attention of the National Congress to the adoption of measures that may bring about national unity in India. It therefore proposes that attempts should be made to have one language and one alphabet for the whole country, as that would hasten national unification. Its contemporary of the *Sanskāraka* is, however, of a different opinion, as it thinks that no national unification can be possible if the different races constituting the Indian population do not practise virtues becoming their rank or position in society. It therefore says that the attention of the Indian people should be first directed towards the practice of virtue.
118. The appointment of a foreigner to the post of second master of the Puri zilla school in disregard of the claims of equally competent local candidates has formed the subject of general discussion in the columns of all the newspapers of Orissa. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 3rd November, is of opinion that the policy in accordance with which this appointment has been made is calculated to prove detrimental to the interests of high education in Orissa.
119. The *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 5th November, writes in the same tone, and requests Government to insist upon its officers not to reject local candidates, when they are competent enough to discharge the duties of any situation falling vacant, but, on the other hand, to encourage them in every way.
120. The *Navasamvād*, of the 10th November, is, however, of a different opinion, and thinks that the Joint-Inspector was justified in making the nomination in the manner he has done, and this opinion is endorsed by the *Uriya*, of the 9th November, in a rather faint-hearted style.
121. The *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 5th November, is sorry to observe certain irregularities in the way in which the notice, regarding the ensuing election in the Balasore Municipality has been given in the Government Gazettes. Under the Municipal Act tax-payers should have six weeks' notice, whereas in the present instance less than six weeks' notice has been given.
122. A contributor to the same paper brings to the notice of the public that 21 villages, namely, Sankarisahi, Manguli, Parbatipur, Bamilo, Nailo, Chailo, Parana, Chasikhanda, Kamulpur, Dihasaibira, Beradia, Okundra, Basendra, Bagulpur, Gailpur, Raipada, Bagikul, Narabari, Panchmania, Kharmanga, and Kanpada, situated at a distance of fourteen miles from Cuttack, and surrounded on four sides by the *Debi* and *Bilnakhai* rivers, are protected by an embankment. Unfortunately the embankment was cut this year by the officers of the Irrigation Department, and, as a consequence, these villages

NAVASAMVAD,
Nov. 3rd, 1887.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Nov. 3rd, 1887.

UTKAL DIIPIKA,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

NAVASAMVAD,
Nov. 10th, 1887.

UTKAL DIIPIKA,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

UTKAL DIIPIKA.

were inundated, and the villagers suffered inconceivable hardship and distress. The contributor prays that the authorities should try to remove their distress as soon as possible.

SANSKARAKA,
Nov. 10th, 1887.

The Orissa Coast Canal.

123. The *Sanskāraka*, of the 10th November, writes the following regarding the

Orissa Coast Canal :—

“The isolated character of Orissa is its greatest drawback. Many have been the attempts to remove the same, but they have been hardly successful in the end. The High Level Canal, when under construction, held out high hopes to travellers and merchants, but the limited character of its navigation rendered it abortive and disappointing in the extreme.

“The scheme of a Coast Canal was contrived and executed with the object of supplementing the defective character of the *High Level*; but the inability of the Engineers to keep sufficient water in the former has rendered the journey through the Coast Canal a very unpleasant one. Remember the inconveniences of a passenger who must pass many anxious hours at Guakhally, Kalinagar, or Salpatha before the tide comes to his rescue, and say if the journey is at all agreeable. Besides the steamers that ply between Guakhally and Cuttack do not approach intermediate stations at the appointed hours, and, as a consequence, the passengers at those stations are put to great inconvenience. The arrangements for supplying provisions to the passengers at different stations are also very defective. Some of these defects may be removed in time, but we know not how the difficulty of keeping sufficient water at the mouths of the locks at all hours of the day and night can be removed.

“Still the Coast Canal will prove very useful. It will give an impetus to inland trade and stimulate private enterprise to an appreciable degree. Passengers and goods will be constantly passing from one district to another and, as a consequence, thrift and adventure will be stirring the surface of village life and breaking the slumbers of the idle and unambitious agricultural population. It must be here observed that the change of steamers at Guakhally is equally inconvenient to traders and passengers, while the hasty walk of half a mile through the nasty Guakhally Bazar is injurious to health.

* * * * *

“The Orissa Coast Canal is no doubt a grand work, and we are proud of the same, but we cannot at the same time be ignorant of the fact that the important centres of population in India have been already linked together by rail, and that we, Uriyas, have been left to consume our breath and energy in our isolated position. The fact presents itself again and again to our mind, but we are hopeless. We therefore cast our wishful eyes on the proposed Benares-Puri Railway, and pray that at least the Naraj-Puri section of the same be projected at once. What a pity that our cries and appeals vanish into thin air and no notice is taken of the same!”

UTKAL D. PIRA.

124. Under the existing rules, the teachers of upper primary schools in Orissa are paid by Government once in a

Teachers of upper primary schools in Orissa.

quarter; but this paper has learnt that great irregularity prevails in this respect, and that four or five months elapse before a teacher obtains his quarterly stipend. It therefore requests that the authorities should notice the irregularity and try to remove the same.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 3rd December 1887.

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